WEDNESDAY, MAY 4, 1881.

Amusements To-Bay. Abbry's Pack theate - La Cieste. Abbry's Park it etc. - 15 (Jan. Malineo, Bair's Theotre—All the Rain Malineo, Bair's Theotre—All the Rain Malineo, Grand Operer House—Pipes Nathree, Have 15's Ein Av. Theotre—Olivette Haverly's Nible's Greden-Rain Roya, Malineo, Mad a n Squar | Theater-Hami Kirks Man Fr. poisco Open Four-Hard Kren Standard heate - Biles Taylor. Chinn Ng lace I brates - Biles of the Kitchen. Wallack's Theater-Tox World. Wil door Theater-Kerrjing. Malline.

Advertising Rates.

Ordinary Advertisements, per Agate line. Large type or cuts (Agate measurement) per line. Business Notices, before marriages and deaths, per Brecial Notices, after marriages and deaths, per line 0 50 Banking and Financial (after money article) 0. 78 Bending Notices, with "Adv.," 3d page, per line 1. 1. 50 Beading Notices, with "Adv.," 1st or 2d page, per In Suntay edition same rates as above.

The News from Ireland.

The arrest of Mr. DILLON on Monday, the application of the Coercion act to Dublin, and the renewal of agrarian disturbances in geveral parts of Ireland, are events not calculated to further Mr. GLADSTONE'S task of pacification. Even should be succeed in carrying his Land bill through the House of Lords without material amendments, he may fail, after all, to accomplish his main purpose, which is, of course, to satisfy and tranquillize the Irish people.

There seems to have been from the outset a marked divergence of opinion among leaders of the Land League touching the GLADSTONE project of reform. In the speech which he made at Cork just after the introduction of that measure, and in his subsequent allusions to the bill in the north of England, Mr. PARNELL acknowledged that its provisions, while imperfect, were a deelded advance on the existing state of things. He allowed his auditors to understand that the policy of the Land League should be, in his judgment, to amend it if possible, and if not, to cooperate in winning what must at least be accounted a substantial concession. At the recent conference in Dublin, however, of delegates from all the branches of the League, his view of the proper course to be followed in this crisis seems to have encountered serious opposition. Mr. JOHN DILLON, especially, who after Mr. DAVITT's arrest was intrusted by his colleagues, it will be remembered, with large executive functions, took strong ground against the bill, declaring that its promised benefits were illusory. and that its real object was to destroy the Land League. It had been, he said, so skilfully constructed to that end, that the National organization could not long survive the enactment of such a measure. His proposal was that the Irish members should insist on amendments of a most radical character. and that in case their demands were rejected by the Ministry, they should collectively refuse to support or countenance the scheme. In the debate which followed, it became so clear that a majority of the delegates concurred with Mr. DIL-LON that Mr. PARNELL retreated from the position he had previously taken, and agreed to make a vigorous effort to secure the desired changes in the projected law. His influence seems, however, to have so far prevailed that the meeting refrained from passing any resolution to define what action Home Rule members ought to pursue in Parliament, in case the Government should decline to accept their amendments and should thus reduce them to the alternative of taking the Land bill as it is or assisting the Conservatives to defeat it.

Under these circumstances Mr. Parnell, although admonished to press amendments with energy, seemed to be left the virtual master of the situation. It was still possible for him, after doing all in his power to further the wishes of his constituents, to so shape the action of his party in the House of Commons that the landlord interest should at least gain nothing by the attitude of the Irish members. If he could not extort all that the Irish tenants think essential to their safety and well-being from a Ministry made up of such diverse elements as is the GLADSTONE Cabinet, he could at all events abstain from trammelling their efforts to carry out the partial concessions offered. Such would doubtless have been his course but for the untoward events of the past few days. The speeches made by Mr. DILLON in Ireland during the past week were deemed by the authorities more than usually violent and incendiary. and a warrant was issued for his arrest under the Coercion act, which, by a proclamation issued on May 1, had been made ap-

The imprisonment of Mr. Dillon and other members of the Executive Committee may compel another meeting of delegates, with whom, it may be apprehended, moderate and politic counsels will have but a small chance of prevailing. Should the delegates of the Land League again assemble-exasperated as they now are by Mr. Dritton's arrestthey would probably give peremptory instructions to their representatives in Parliament to leave the Land bill to the fate which awaits it in the House of Lords, unless Mr. GLADSTONE is sustained by an overwhelm ing preponderance of public opinion in its favor. The ground would be cut beneath his feet, if his opponents could point to the overt hostility of Irish members as a proof that his bill must fail to attain its fundamental purpose of promoting the peace and allaying the discontent of Ireland.

plicable to Dublin County.

The bitterness engendered by this arrest, by the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus in the Irish capital, and by the wholesale evictions which landlords are now pressing to some parts of the country, is one of the mischiefs which it was foretold would embarrass the Gladstone Ministry If they followed the old plan of making coercion precede a sincere effort at reform. I was only the other day that Mr. John Morkey, who, as editor of the Pull Mall Gazette and the Fortnightly Review, is a trustworthy organ of English Radical opinion, pointed out that Mr. Geadstone had already lost the confidence of the Irish people and forfeited the claim which, by the passage of his Land act, he might have had upon their gratitude. He had done this by placing the weapon of coercion in the hands of those Dublin authorities who, whatever may be the honesty of Mr. Forsten's motives, are now, as they have always been the champions or the creatures of the land lord interest. In this way a dangerous situation had been created out of which as Mr. Montary prophesical sbetween vindic tiveness on the one hand and exasperation on the other-collision and explosion were sure to come. The prediction has been quickly verified. Mr. Dillos has made an angry speech, the Dublin officials have hastened to wield the arbitrary powers conferred upon draws nearer and becomes visible to the ere.

has, in spite of some mistakes, tried to render them substantial service.

Straw Bonds.

Ex-carpet-bag-Senator Donsey, lately Secretary of the National Republican Committee, who was feasted so magnificently at Deimonico's for "carrying Indiana," has published a card full of virtuous indignation at being "made a conspicuous mark for the shafts of assailants." Like the self-sacrifleing BRADY, he complains of cruel treatment, and calls loudly on the Postmaster-General for a certificate of character.

The Star service was an organized scheme to rob the Treasury by straw bids, straw bonds, raised contracts, expedition, and other devices. While BRADY and his confederates professed to keep within the letter of the law, and fortified themselves with petitions and influences, they formed a couspiracy, which is as clear as the sun at goon, when the parts are put together.

The case of Dorsey furnishes an illustration in point. The ex-Senator, his brother, JOHN W. DORSEY, his brother-in-law, JOHN M. Peck, and his partner, John R. Mines, formed a business concern engaged in the Star route contracts. How far BRADY and others were interested in this enterprise, of course, does not appear on the surface. That interest was doubtless apportloned under the rule of Addition, Division, and Silence. BRADY gave twenty valuable routes to these four confederates, really represented by the ex-carpet-bag Senator, as follows:

20 20 10 10 10 10	1.7	Frice.	Price.
John B. Miner, No. 35,051. Sureties-D. W. C. Whee.		\$2,350	\$70,000
John M. Peck, No. 46,247.		5,968	85,928
John W. Dorsey, No. 33-01; Sureties-D W. C. Wheele	·	208	6,133
John M. Peck, No. 32 018 Sareties-D. W. C. Wheele		7,600	34,200
John R. Miner, No. 32,021 Sureties-H. M. Vaile, L. S Subjet to H. M. Vaile		820	12,300
John W. Dorsey, No. 38,143 Sareties-D. W. C. Wheele	High all water	1,700	13,700
John R. Miner, No. 38, 134	SATISFACE CORP.	388	8,133
John W. Dorsey, No. 38 14	5	1,407	13,430
Sureties D. W. C. Wheele John R. Miner, No 38,150	A S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S	3,426	18,103
Sareties D. W. C. Wheele John W. Dorsey, No. 58,15	6	1,468	10,504
John W. Dursey, No. 40 10		2,962	52,003
Sureties-D. W.C. Wheele John R. Miner, No. 39 104, Sureties-D. W. C. Wheele	r, a. N. HoyL	1,748	13,110
John M. Pock, No. 40:105		4,942	18,600
Sureties D. W. C. Wheele John W. Dorsey, No. 40.11	Access were	1,568	14,112
Sureties D. W. C. Wheele John M. Peck, No. 41,110. Sureties D. W. C. Wheele		1,168	19,311
John M. Peck, No. 44 140 Sureties-D W. C. Wheele	T. B. N. HOYL	2,468	21,400
Joen W. Dorsey, No. 44,15 Sureties D. W. C. Wheele	a a may	3,058	20,300
John M. Perk, No. 44,155 Sureties-D. W. C. Wheele	FARESCA SERVICE	8,288	72,520
John M. Peck, So. 44,190. Sureties-D. W. C. Wheele	r. s. s. Hoyl	2,888	21,500
John M. Pega, No. 46,132. Sureties-D. W. C. Wheele	ENABLES OF STREET	1,188	8,910
Total		33,938	8400,383

These contracts were raised nearly nine hundred per cent. on the original lettings. With the single exception of route No. 32,021, sublet to H. M. VAILE, who is his own surety, all of them, aggregating half a million of dollars in round numbers, were bonded by "CLINT" WHEELER and S. N. Hoyr, neither of whom is pecuniarily re-

How did it happen that these two persons were allowed to be bondsmen for all the contracts above stated? Was it by accident, or was it by design that in case of any failure or break up in the jobbery, the department would be left without recourse Is it reasonable to suppose that the officials charged with the duty of examining and of certifying to the sufficiency of the contractors' bonds were ignorant that these so-called sureties were mere shams put up for form's sake?

They all knew perfectly well that straw bonds, like straw bids, formed an element of the conspiracy to rob the Treasury, and hence they accepted the frauds without scruple. McGREW, the Sixth Auditor, who audaciously denied all knowledge of the Star service corruption when every account was adjusted in his office, was bound by the nature of his duties to know all about these bonds. In good time it will be shown that he and his assistants and their underlings were the willing and serviceable creatures of this thievery.

The bonds for other Star contractors are, in the main, like those of Donsey, and "CLINT" WHEELER figures on some of them which is indirect testimony that the ex-carpet-bag Senator had connections with other jobs than those traced directly to his door. It is an open secret that he procured Senators Jones of Nevada and BARNUM of Connecticut to join "CLINT" WHEELER as bondsmen on the proposal of J. T. CHIDES-TER for the Forts Worth and Yuma route which was immediately raised from \$134,000 to \$299,000.

That scandal led to the passage of the bill of Senator Thurman expressly forbidding members of Congress from becoming sureties for public contractors. But it did not prevent them from signing petitions, from making recommendations, or from voting for jobs in which some of them were unquestionably interested. Erapy is said to have carried off a cart load of petitions and papers signed by Senators and Representa tives, gotten up probably at his own suggestion, which are to be used in his defence.

Those papers may expose the weakness of ome members and the venality of others. Whenever they see the light of day, there will be no trouble in drawing the line between the corrupt knaves and the unsuspecting fools. But BRADY and his confederates, who put up this job in the hope of shielding their villainy, will not profit much by the exposure.

The situation at Dartmouth is becoming critical. Hardly is the news made public that an investigation of the college's affairs has been ordered by the trustees upon the petition of graduates living in this city, when the still more interesting news comes that a majority of the members of the faculty have presented a paper to the trustees, setting forth their opinion that the interests of the college would be pro moted by the resignation of President Bant LETT. From a Hanover letter to the Times it appears that the principal grounds of complaint urged by those who want a change are as follows President BARTLETT is rude and overbearing in his intercourse with the members of the faculty; he is greatly disliked by the students he has shown a positive hostility to the scientifle engineering, medical, and agricultura schools connected with the college; he procured the appointment of a Western man as Greek professor by faisely representing to the trustees that this man was the unanimous choice of the faculty; under his administration the number of undergraduates has fallen off. One of the professors is quoted as saying that the President has sometimes talked to him as if he were a dog or a pickpocket, and that his experience is not exceptional. The other professors, with hree exceptions, substantially correborated his assertion. On the other hand, President Bant-LEIT told the correspondent that the attack or him is prompted by bitter personal spite an enmity; that the means employed by his illwishers to effect their ends have been base and dastardly; that his administration of the college has been "in every substantial respect un-imposchable," and that he courts investigation.

Should the object discovered in the early iours of May-day morning by the inveterate comet hunter Swipt of Rochester turn out to be not merely a telescopic comet, but one which them, and another long step has been taken | it will of course take a prominent place among toward estranging the Irish people from the | the portents of the year 1881. But comets only

one English Minister who, in our generation, | discernible through the most powerful lenses do not count as popular omens; nor will a ozen of them make a comet year.

> One of Gen. Tecumont Shenman's ideas on the subject of Indian campaigning was to allow the troops to kill all the buffaloes, as then the so-called hostile Indians could not support themselves by the chase, and would be comlittle need, however, of resorting to this plan, it would appear, since in Miles City, Montana, alone, during the past autumn and winter, 83,000 buffalo hides were sold. The animals, of course, were mostly killed for their hides, and not as food. The buffaloes will disappear fast enough, under this process; and then there will be lamentation that they have gone,

The experts of New York, Boston, Brooklyn, and P tisburgh having made their contributions to the WHITTAKER court martial, yesterday those of Chicago were begun upon in the person of Dr. Pipen. Meanwhile, in all these weeks and months of talk upon handwriting, the question about WHITTAKER's wounds has almost slipped from public attention. The court martial has something the air of a writing school, suffering from an unending series of lectures by professors of penmanship.

PIEROLA and his handful of personal folowers, under the mask of patriotism, are practically playing into the hands of the Chilian onquerors of Peru. After waiting patiently for peace until armed occupation has become too costly and burdensome, the next step may possibly be a protectorate or downright annexation. In refusing the concession of the southern districts won by Chili's sword, the PIEROLA party risks the conquest of the whole. With more delay to make peace, it may turn out that the historic parallel of this war will be not the conflict of Germany with France, but the conflict of Prussia with south Germany.

Senator SEEBACHER sees things from a different point of view, apparently, than the one occupied by the Hebreic Leader, which recently took occasion to say, for the better information of all concerned, that the fuss made about the exclusion of the Jews from some of the hotels was senseless chatter proceeding from Gentile outsiders; that the Jews themselves find no difficulty in spending their money in the manner most pleasing to them; are not disturbed in the least by the action of the hotel keepers in question, in short, have no complaint to make, and do not regard themselves as in need of sympathy in the premises. We infer that Senator SEEBACHER is of a different opinion from the fact that he has brought forward a bill to prevent any unfriendly discrimination by hotel keepers and other persons against intending boarders because of their race, creed, or color. under dissussive pains and penalties.

The ship load of American emigrants who were recently reported to be preparing to join the proposed American colony in the Mexican State of Sonora, will be interested in hearing that the land grants on which they propose to settle are occupied by Indians of powerful physical build, brave and warlike temper, and a resolute disposition to hold their domain by force of arms, if necessary, against all comers. The Mexican Government, in granting fifty leagues of fruitful territory to two residents of California, SAMUEL BRANNAN and MANUEL Castro, partly in liquidation of claims and partly for the purpose of founding a colony, did not grant possession of the territory as well, for the very good reason that it never had it, and is not likely to get it for some time to come.

Sonora is a beautiful, rich, and fertile territory; but whoever proposes to settle it must fight for existence, and is pretty sure to have his hands full.

Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: The notices of the death of the late Mr. Minturn have developed a wonderful amount of spurious information regarding the families with which he was connected. One of our daily papers says the senior member of Fish & Gri was father of Henry and Moses H., whereas he was their elifest brother. Moses is credited with fitting out the Kane Arctic expedition, in which he took little or no interest, his brother Henry giving great attention and princely sums to the same, entertaining Lady Frank-lin at his hospitable home in Bond street, and being hon-ored by the naming of a wast Arctic tract, which will furever bear the name of "Grinnell Land." Another ac-count places the family birthplace at an obscure inland villace-Hedford, Mass.-instead of being taught the prinplease trade and commerce in the famous old whaling wn of New Bedford.

tum of New Bedford.

Another sheet revives the old fable that Preserved
Fish was a waif found at sea, whereas he came of Furitan parents in Rhode Island, who had a way of naming serr sons Preserved. Resolved, and Contented, his mot er's name being Patience Grinnell. Then a cousin of Mr. Minturn, the son of Henry Grinnell, was accused of sui-cide, though he was killed by falling out of an unprosected window, at his rooms in the Isle of Wight Mr. Irving Grinnell of New Brighton, the present mem

ser of the old firm, is entirely ignored in all these ac "T. D." pays a handsome and well-deserved tribute to

Rabert B. Minturn. His partner, Moses H. Grinnell, was the prince of good fellows. He lived, fifty years ago, in Henry street. Then in College place, afterward at Fifth avenue and Fourteenth street, when Delmonico was his tenant the many years he lived at Irvington. For forty years he received from \$6,000 to \$10,000 s year for exercising fit hospitality toward the business men of all countries whose letters of introduction were onsidered drafts at sight for a good dinner. He was onof the projectors of the Sanitary Commission, and amor the generous, disinterested, and loyal merchants of this city, none held a higher place.

The race are passing away. Mrs. Henry Grinnell, nose

Sarah Minturn, died recently in France, and there are scarcely any householders left here of these once noted

A Republican Against Conkling.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I would ke to ask you what your candid ocimon use this quarrel between the President and Mr. Conking. It seems to me that Roscoe is point too far when he assumes that he is the Republican party of New York. By admitting that he is opposing the confirmation of Roberts from personal feelings of enmity rather than from re gard for the public good, he has laid himself open to se

Without partiality to the President, I claim, as an American citizen, that the offices of the general Government belong to the people of the whole nation. A vote Massachusetts has as much to say about the Custon House of New York as one in this city. The nominating power lies with the President of whatever party, and b mate good men and true, and tor has a right to oppose a good nomination from per onal feelings.

Now the question stands thus: Is Robertson as good a man for the position as could be

The press and people were loud in approving the nomi nation. No one has pretended but what it was all right until Roscoe shook his fat in the face of the President saying: "I will either control the whole patronage of New York, or fight you." I am a Republican, but I say, rather than submit to be

the slaves of one man, and be dragged at the wheel on his ambition, let us stand firm for true political freedom even though it be to invite detent in 1884. I think lew intelligent Americans, to whatever party they belong, will be state to side with the President, and the present fight.

Nay 3. Solowox R Hawks. WELLPLEEF, Mass., May 3.

Queer Ways of New Jersey. From the Paterton Home Jos It sounded queerly to hear Judge Dixon, af

er charging the Grand Jury that "the sale of intextent ing liquors is a great promotive of rictous conduct and

crimes of a higher grade," say: "The Court will now re ceive applications for licenses." Has He Won a Princess !

From the Whitehall Reci

Mr. James Gordon Bennett is engaged to

arry the daughter of the Prince de Furstenberg The Hate of Brooklyn Girls.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I think paper why ladies do not curl their hair materal of a anging it with handoline.
It is almost impossible to keep the hair from coming

ut of curl and hanging in one's eyes.

I occupy a position where I must look neat, and during the winter learling hair; but as toon as the w becomes at all warm I know from experience t will be straight and untily, and much as I dotes the appearance of the Saratoga waves and Montagues, I am very much atraid I shall have to school them, unless the extended the wave mode product for keeping my hair is card. Masy I montage and the Montage, May 2.

GARPIELD'S SURRENDER.

His Agreement with Mr. Conkling's Com-

mittee. WASHINGTON, May 2.- In an important sense the Senate Committee of Safety, appointed by the caucus at the dictation of Mr. Conkling, and whereof Senator Dawes is the head, has taken charge of Mr. Garfield and his Administration. This is an undisguised fact. Garffeld has been conferred with, and a more or less hearty agreement has been entered into on both sides. It must, however, be remembered that it is Conkling's committee, and will govern in his interest and largely by his dicta-

It is agreed that the committee shall determine what nominations are to be considered in exec-utive session; that Garfield shall submit without a whimper to any rejection; that he will make no more appointments liable to antagonize without consulting the committee; that he will not undertake to run Virginia politics, but submit everything to the committee, who will undertake to bring all the factions into harmonious support of Mahone through the use of the Federal patronage: that Garfield shall quit his foolishness, and stand by the Republican Senators whileshev sit it out with the Democrats on the Riddleberger and Gorham question if it takes all summer, whereunto the aforesaid Republican Senators "bind themselves, their heirs and assigns, forever." Further details are not essential to an understanding of the disgraceful fact that Garfield has surrendered without reservation, giving to Conkling indemnity for the past and security for the future. In fact, Garfield has abdicated in favor of Conkling. The agreement he will, of course, undertake to break, but he is under bonds of the heaviest description, and they will be rigorously enforced.

On the other hand, he is permitted to have all the rope he wants in the Brady Star route matter. That is to be kept wholly outside of the capitulation. All the thunder he can extract is between Garfield and the survivors of the Haves combination. It is deemed best by the Committee of Safety that Mr. Garfield should have all this field and glory to himself, with

Typer for the figurehead. And why not Typer? He is a good specimen of Hayesism, and, in time, will doubtless beme a good Hiramite. Typer knew all about Brady's operations, but would not tell. It is appropriate that Garffeld should keep him as First Assistant. He won't tell any more in the future than he did in the past. A useful man is Tyner!

HOW THEY YIEW THE DEADLOCK AT THE STATE CAPITAL.

ALBANY, May 3. - The proof has been abundant for four weeks past that a large majority of the up-country Republicans were disgusted with the deadlock at Washington. They charged it to the Mahone-Gorham-Riddleberger bargain, and pronounced it a bad investment. They had then no idea that the contest in the Senate was waged on their side under false pretences. They really believed that Conkling, and the Republican Senators who usually follow his lead or bow to his dictation. were sustaining Mahone in order to break in pieces the solid South by encouraging independent political action in that portion of the

ountry Judge, then, of their mingled feelings of dissatisfaction and trepidation when the truth comes out that the reason for refusing to go into executive session for the last eight weeks has been the certainty of a bitter fight over the nomination of Judge Robertson for Collector The factions hereabouts don't disguise their sentiments. "We have had enough of Roscos Conkling's dictation." said an anti-Stalwart leader to-day. "There is too much of Blaine in this Administration," promptly broke

in one of the Chicago 306. The recent news from Washington has filled the Republicans of the interior with alarm. If Robertson is confirmed, there will be a wild uproar. If he is rejected, there will be plenty of

roar. If he is rejected, there will be plenty of trouble. If he is hung up till November, at the order of Conkling, the tempest may not be so destructive, but there will be a storm.

A State-ticket is to be chosen this fall. If the Democrats are united, the contest will be close, even if the Republicans all pull together. If the latter are seriously shaken by the Robertson feud, the former will be pretty sure to elect the Comptroller, Secretary of State, Attorney-General, State Treasurer, and State Engineer and Surveyor. A large measure of power and puttonaxy will consequently fellow. The State Senate, too, is to be chosen in November. A butter quarrel between Garfield and Conkling would give the Democrats all the doubtful districts, and very likely a majority in that important branch of the Legislature. This would place in the hands of the Democracy a check upon a great share of Gov. Cornelis a appointments. If the fight of the factions proved to be as relenties as it has been on some occasions, the Assembly might go with the Senate, thus leaving es as it has been on some occasions, the As-mbly might go with the Senate, thus leaving ornell and Hoskins, and a few subordinate meers, the sole survivors of the November tor-

Cornell and Hoskins, and a few subordinate officers, the sole survivors of the November tornado.

The present State officers, all of whom are candidates for a renomination, and will be apt to get if, are beginning to appreciate the perils of the situation. They see the cloud in the sky, which is already much bigger than a man's hand, and they fear the gathering tempest.

It is positively known that Garfield will stand by Robertson at all hazards, and to the bitter end. A gentleman who saw the President on this subject last week reports that Garfield called his particular attention to the article he wrote on this general question in the Allantic Monthly while a member of Congress and added, with marked emphasis, that he had not changed his mind a particle, nor should be change it.

Though the President may stand firm on this point, his inability for a whole month past to induce even one Republican Senator to so cast his vote as to break the deadlock excites a degree of sururise which is fast verging toward contempt. The Senate was called togother two months ago solely to consider some treaties and to ratify the President's nominations. They haveturned their backs upon him. The loudly expressed wonder is that the anti-Grant Senators consent to be builled by Conkling and the admirers of the 306. Of the thirty-seven regular Republicans in the Senate, only nine or ten at the utmost favored the third term; and yet the other twenty-seven or twenty-eight curl under the lash of Conkling like spaniels. Such is the talk at the State capital.

The Rev. Dr. Elmball's Challenge

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: An atmpt of the Spread the Light Club of Brooklyn to provoke senssion of the question of rent having resulted in a total failure to induce any of its advocates to justily it c. total failure to induce any of its advocates to justly it ex-cept by letters of declination. I desire to meet at any pub-lic ball in Brooklyn or New York any advocate of rent, interest, or property, and discuss their rightly lines.

We are actuated in this matter by the desire to assist in the overthrow, so far as our humble will or pen cannot of the three most speciess, most universally held, but all the construction of the day.

An early reply to this proposition will meet promet and respectful attention to the proposition will meet promet and respectful attention to the proposition will meet promet and BROOKLYS, 4.22 Clinton street, May 3.

Nearly a Hundred. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: There

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SOT: There is now standing at the store door where I am doing business a man named John Preston, born in Kent County, England Nov 22, 1783. He is 108 cears old be is still in possession of all his laculties, and has just waited down turn his larm, four times defined. He is a remarkably om his tarm, four miles distint. He is a remarkable nart man, hving and working regularly at arm work. OLD Bathus, N. J., May 2. Ws. M. APPLEST. Banquet to Gen. Grant. CITY OF MEXICO, May 3,-A banquet was given

CITY OF MEMICS, MAY 5.—A COMPINEL WAS EVEN to then Grant last might by the promoters of the Tondo-yampo Haircoad. One hundred and fifty persons were present, including Circe members of the Cabinet, many becomes somaters and other distinguished men. Grant frieth-skin was expressed for Gen, Grant. The toast of the Minister of Foreign Affairs was 'Gen Grabl; the great, the good, and the weithined from of Mexico."

No Legal Jury for Ten Years. From the Philadelphia Tonce.

Ente, Pa., May 2.-Upon the opening of the

Exact Information.

The latest and most refreshing Subbath school

One Hundred and One Years Old.

To-day the hirthday of Dencon Rottina, aged tot, was celebrated in Copenhagin. Le is the odest was directed by the was a representative in the Sew York Assembly. He was a member of Assembly from Levis County in 1812.

EMILE DE GIRARDIN, JOURNALIST.

An Account and Estimate of him by One of his Juniors of the Paris Press.

My first personal interview with the amous journalist whom the French press has just lost, was in 1875. I had just made my first essay by putting out a little volume wherein, with the presumptuousness of a young man, I had not shrunk even from the audacious enterprise of attacking M. de Gitardin's favorite thesis, which he was at that time sustaining in the France-the disarmament of the French army. I had written with conviction, and a personal

friend of M, de Girardin gave me a letter to him.
With this in my pocket I called at the office of the France. M. de Girardin was busy, but having had notice in advance of my intended visit, he sent word to me to call next day at his house at 5 o'clock. When I told the writer of the letter of this invitation, he said to me: 'I know M. de Girardin. Go at 5 o'clock in the morning; that is what he meant, you may be sure."

I followed his advice and at that early hour of the day presented myself at the elegant hotel in the Rue Lapeyrouse, where the veteran gladiator has just breathed his last. His friend had not misled me. M. de Girardin was ready to receive me. I mounted a wide staircase, at the foot of which stood a magnificent statue in white marble of Delphine Gay, the celebrated muse of the Restoration, his first wife. I passed a grand library, its books and documents in the most perfect order, and was shown into a large room, in the middle of which a man sat at a table, writing.

A high and broad forehead denoting a rare and well-balanced mind; keen and luminous eyes, looking you through and through; very thin lips, sealed in diplomatic fashion; a heavy chin; a proud poise of the head; lock of hair falling nearly to his eyebrows in the style of Napoleon I.; the slender and supple figure of a tirailleur; a cravat with a huge knot, such as Sarah Bernhardt wears; a brownish great coat—this was M. De Girardin there he is to appropriate to himself. The fight | as I saw him that morning. Such he always re-

Sarah Bernhardt says that it is the thin peo ple who succeed. Perhaps she is right. M. de Girardin welcomed me in a fatherly way, and going on with his writing, paid me some compliment on my work. Then, all at You see, young man, that one is busy

at this hour. Very well. You have been recom-

mended to me by M. —. I am going to take you as my secretary." I could not accept because of a sudden and necessary journey. But always after that M. de Girardin showed the greatest kindness to me.

I have given this personal reminiscence in order to give a clearer notion of the nature of the man. He was a journalist, it is true; but before everything else he was a worker, a combatant of the strain of M. Thiers, whom he resembled'in many respects. Practical activity— that was the essential characteristic of this man, always busy with a new idea. It was said of him: "The man has an idea a day," He occupied himself with everything-politics, finance, art, literature, the drama-with finance partic ularly. In this respect he was a man of his time; and who can repreach him for it? Gold is the sinew of all wars, and those are the adroit men who, desiring other kinds of power, make sure all the same of this one.

A natural child of parents unknown to the law, Emile de Girardin entered the race of life at a disadvantage; yet he made his way through the crowd, and conquered for himself one of the pedestals reserved for the illustrious of the ages. His statue is that of a bantering Figure, but with greater netivity, talent, suppleness, sarcastic contempt for routine. A Figure who is also a street boy of Paris, perched on a pedestal of newspapers and of bank notes.

A practical man, M. de Girardin saw facts and saw nothing else, was proof to the charms of sentiment, admired a factory, and yawned before a landscape. Mme, Stael in Switzerland was homesick, they say, for her dear little gutter in the Rue du Bac. In her place M. de Girardin would have regretted his hotel and his newspaper office.

But in his case this lack of sentiment was not a lack of heart or of courage. Here is a letter that proves it. It was addressed to the France in June, 1878:

To the Secretary of the France :

Sm: It is not in 1848 only, and on behalf of M. d Gueronniere, editor in chief of the Gazette de France, that M. Emple de Girardin has displayed his loyalty to his trethren, and even to his enemies of the press. Permit me to rice another instance:

In 1853, M. de Maupas, Minister of ordered the arrest in one night of twenty-one persons, several of whom were journalists, notably M de Coetlocon and M, is Duc de Rirrzs. Strict orders had been sent to the newspaper offices forbidding them to breathe a word about this regree. All the terror the courage to disregard these orders and to print t news in the most conspicuous part of his newspaper. M de Maupas was for transporting his prisoners, withou any trial, by a simple exercise of administrative power The twenty-one unhappy victims were locked Mazas until such time as they should be put on board a frigate about to sail.

The Emperor asking an explanation as to the reasons for this rigorous procedure, the Minister found it impossible to give any. A judicial investigation failed to uis cover even the shadow of a crune

If M. de Girardin had not had the courage to call atten-tion to this fine exploit of M. de Maupas, twenty-one per sons, several of them fathers of families, would have un errone the suffering of exile for as many years as the Second Empire lasted, and some of them would not have returned. I seize this occasion to again present to M. de Girardin all my gratitude.

ONE OF THE VICTIMS OF THAT ARBITRARY ARREST. This letter indicates that M. de Girardin had something besides a practical mind; it reveals

in him the heart of a courageous journalist, M. de Girardin has often been compared with M. de Villemessant of the Figure. There was all the difference between them that there is between a purveyor and a founder. Villemessant was not a journalist, but he knew how to find journalists for his paper. M. de Girardin, on the other hand, always remained a journalist even when he was a newspaper publisher. And t has been said of him that he was the journalist, in the sense of the French word, as M. Rochefort is the pamphleteer. The saying is very true, at any rate so far as France is concerned. In France journalism is not expected merely to give the telegraphic news as in America, but instead of the long columns of the American newspapers the reader wishes to find in his journal an opinion of his favorite writer, whose name he wishes to see at the bottom of the article.

In America, as in France, journalism does not make public opinion; it reflects it, interprets it; nothing more. Jokes are often made at the expense of the reader, who thinks as his newspaper does. This is foolish. The reader, a business man or a man of leisure, demands of a specialist, the writer, to formulate for him with precision his own opinion of this or that personage, and of this or that event. If the phrase of the journal perfectly reflects his own thought, the reader says; " Ah! here is a writer who hits the nail on the head." The best journal is the one that makes the greatest number of readers say every day: "There; that is exnetly my own idea of it."

Well, this singular art of knowing what everybody, or aimost everybody, is going to think to-day, this seemt for the floating idea, this faculty of flying it, no one of our time has had as much as Girardin. Without giving other examples of it, it will sufflee to recall his cam paign against the Sixteenth May, his last and most remarkable success in that line.

When that crisis was surung upon the coun try. Girardin had just taken the direction of the France. The very next morning became out against a Cabinet which contained the element of all the reactions and which was affronting the universal opinion of the country. In twenty-four hours the France, which had been printing about 6,000 copies, leaped to 75,000, was because the writer had found in his own practical mind an exact formula for the though of an entire people. During six months that the crisis lasted, the public saw this man of 75 years writing articles darly, denouncing cease lessly and without any truce the abuses of a sorts committed by a Government in direct opposition to the public sentiment, arousing against them everywhere a sentiment of legal resistance, showing with a morelless logic the

consequences of the coup d'état attempted by a man against the will of a whole nation.

What Gambetta then did with his eloquence, M. de Girardin did with his journal. And one of them contributed nearly as much as the other to the preservation for France of repub-

Hean government, It has often been made a matter of reproach against M. de Girardin that he changed about a good deal, contradicted himself, was a political weathercock. But a censure that would have been merited in the case of another, in his case omes a eulogy. Do you find fault with a thermometer for marking zero yesterday and 45° to-day? If journalism consists in formulating the general thought about the daily cur-rent of events, we shall have to a mit that variation is its very essence. And with this obliga-tion to have an idea a day, is it fair to represen the idea because it isn't always the same? Is it not necessary that it should constantly change in order to be really the formula of the opinion of all? For half a century M. de Girardin was

this weathercock if you like. But is not the best weathercock that one which turns the oftenest? "The journalist in France," a French writer once said in talking about him, "is in some sort an actor. He has all the privileges of an immediate contact with the public, but he has also nearly all its disadvantages. Like the actor, he sometimes enjoys a roaring notoriety. but like him he must never quit the stage, and his finest effects are forgotten on the morrow."

Is this to say that nothing remains of the work of a journalist like Girardin? Certainly not The twelve volumes of leading articles collected under the title of "Questions of My Time" will long be a force in European politics. He gave to the French people an organ of their own in the Petit Journal, which is sold for a sou, and has nearly a million of readers every day. He gave to educated readers the cheap journal. He was the first to utilize the power of the advertisement. Finally, it was he who converted Victor Hugo to the republic at the time when they were working together for the Econement, He was successively one of the wiscet advisers of Napoleon III., of Thiers, and of Gambetta, under the flag of liberty, which he has always borne full high advanced.

By way of fortifying himself against the reproach of versatility and fickleness, he adopted the very beginning of his career a system. Collecting and classifying extracts from books, pamphlets, newspapers, private letters, documents of all sorts, he formed for himself an arsenal of weapons, offensive and defensive, which gave him a vantage ground of his own in his controversies. Of many men who have played parts on the public stage, as well as of the greater number of his fellow journalists, he had histories stored away in his pigeonholes more complete probably than those possessed by the best-informed police in the world. He carried on his controversies, too, with thrusts of quotation. little documents, ciphers, dates, and facts. Sentimentalism died with Don Quixote, and M. de Girardin comprehended the

fact that we live under the reign of the telegraph. He did not make disciples, though he formed more than one journalist. He had a contempt for corteges, and he did not have the vanity that delights in being the centre of a throng. He marched alone, seeking to make every one useful to him and proportioning his good graces to the expected service. He does not leave a successor. Certainly France does not lack journalists having more literary finish, more emotion, even more brilliancy in discussion. But not one of them all possesses, as M. de Girardin possessed it, that clearness which the grammarian Rivarol called "the virtue of the French phrase "-that simple logic, intelligible to every reader. In the autobiographical book, "Emile," which he published at the age of 21, he said: "The time of metaphysics is past."

I do not remember at this moment who it was who said of him that he had the American temperament. It was a sound appreciation. He had the Yankee nature, indeed, eager to explore unknown regions, going ahead in the domains of the mind, toppling down all obstacles, letting the daylight into thick forests, laying out routes through brush and desert, constructing rail ways and putting their shares on the market. Always active and young, he was one of those men of liberty, of liberty without limits, disdainful of prejudices and of routine, a skeptic studying intelligences but brushing aside the imbeciles, believing in success, it is true, but being in the right almost always about almost everything. He acclimatized in France more than one American idea. He was absolute in his teachings, and severe with his inferiors as a man conscious of his superiority. As soon as a writer seemed to differ with him in opinion on any question, even though it were one of little importance, Girardin parted with him.

With all this, he was an amateur in matters of art. You often saw him at the exhibitions of painting and sculpture, and at the sales. In his hotel, in the midst of an elegance of toste and an intelligent comfort, all the celebrities of Europe visiting Paris used to meet among the canvases of Greuze, of Diaz, of Delacroix, of Fromentin and of Corot, among busts, minlatures, and antique bronzes.

He was a favorite with women, and for a long time the intimate adviser of Sarah Bernhardt, whose artist temperament was well fitted to at tract that indefatigable mind. I even note in passing a certain analogy between the ideas of the Parisian actress and the Parisian journalist. I will give only one instance of it.

Among the a iversaries of the director of the Presse in 1836 was Armand Carrel, the director of the National, a man of great talent and of fine character. Controversy followed controversy, and a duel became inevitable. The meeting took place in the Bois de Vincennes, Carrel and Girardin faced each other at a distance of forty paces, each being at liberty to advance ten paces toward the other. Carrel counted the ten steps, and fired. His ball pierced Girardin's left thigh. Without budging Girardin returned the fire, inflicting a mortal wound. Victor, bu profoundly saddened by his victory, Girardin draped his working ro m in black. He wore mourning for Carrel all his life, and never again gave or accepted a challenge.

has lost. He died at his work, a happy man or almost happy. One thing was incking. His work failed of the one recompense that he coveted above others. Presperous in many ways, he did not achieve the crowning pros perity to which he had hopefully looked forward. Just as another famous Fronchman, a natural son also, and celebrated for the agitations of his life, Bishop Dupanloup, valudy waited under all governments and to the last hour of his life for the red hat of the Cardinalate, so Emile de Girardin, who had more than one trait in common with the flery religious controversialist. Emile de Girardia, the suc cessful financier and political man, Emile de-Girardin, the journalist of triumphant leading articles, saw constantly cluding his grasp the deceitful vision of a ministerial pertfolio-often promised, never attained.

Such was the man whom the French press

He has left a gap in the ranks of the French press at a moment when the young republic needed his experience and his immnous logic in dealing with more than one delicate question, JEHAN SOUDAN,

The fucreasing Benth Rate in Brooklyn.

The agreeable weather of most of last week d not decrease the death rate in Brooklyn. There wer

Beath Caused by Cosmetics.

The death of Frances Q. Blanchett, 24 years of are, at 210 West Fifteenth et. from blood pinsoning and a height of one himilied and sixty but the strength of the strength of the strength and its dark tollage exercit units with a part of the trength of the strength of t somethis lead in using cosmetics. She has been at in valid over since. Miss Blatic bett was a untive of Buffala.

Mr. Vannerbilt's Morning Hymn.

From the Change Teslage.
Break, brank, break,
the sky cold gray stones, then,
It Man't can't been et stallen,
The boys can bearly break me.

Take rational case of your rold at once by using Dr rayne's Exp clor int and you will save in the werry and render less likely the development of a congress throat

SI NREAMS

-Millais, the English painter, has com-

ons for partraits amounting to \$250 cm -Senator Conkling has for years been ac-

tomed to speak of the late acting Prosident as Bather-fraud B. Hayes. -There is reason to doubt the sanity of

James Turney. He was baptised at London. Ohio, on Sunday, and on Thursday he mordered a little girl. -The Russian Czarina is said to be in terror for her children, and to suspect her mails of honor of complicity with the Niholests. The Czar, it is said, has had a narrow escape of being blown up by

means of explosive tubes hidden in the wax candles which are burned at his deak. ...The German Emperor's health is causing much uncasiness. He has no unvilve been in the lowest spirits since the murder of his nephrow, and has therefore been the less able to re-ist an attack of infinenza, which he car gitt some weeks are. His tamily are

very anxious to get him away ir m. Beelin -The workmen in a Troy knitting mill are paid according to the weight or their completed work.

Lately it was found that the product of the concern was much less than the aggregate of the amounts represented by the pay roll. An investigation exclained all. The kutters had inserted from weights at weighing time.

-Selina Ditzell, a Chicago domestic servant, being threatened with arrest on a charge of steal-ing \$7 from her mistress, declared herself guilty. She was thereupon forgiven and retained in employmen That night she took potson, and just before her death solemnly protested that she was innocent, baying made a talse confession to save herself from imprisonment. -Mr. James Russell Lowell will take the

chair at the anniversary dincer of the Literary Pund, which is to be held at Willis's Rooms in London buddy, The avowed object of the " Fund " as now man to administer assistance to authors of published works of approved literary merit, or important contributions to periodical literature, who are reduced to distress by un avoidable calamities. -The English Church Times states that a

venerable rector in the diocese of Canterbury, who has repeatedly complained of the smallness of the offertories, took an effectual step to remedy his grievance on a recent Sunday. After the church wardens had delivered the bags, he emptied the contents into the basin and ex-claimed, "Not enough! go round again." It is added that the result was very satisfactory. -The statistics of gold mining in Austra-Ha, furnished in the report of Mr. Hayter, statist to the Government of Victoria, continue to exhibit a real

able decline. The quantity raised in all these colonics since deposits of that metal were first discovered in 1851, is estimated at 60,000,000 conces, valued at \$1,355,000,000. By (ar the largest proportion baseom from Victoria, where the gold fields in 1879 produced only 708,047 concess, which is less than half the aver-age annual yield of the same colony during 1870-70. -The first rough calculations of the population of the various provinces of the British Indias empire, founded on the recent census, are being grad-

ally published. According to these the numbers for the Northwest Provinces are 32,000 000, and for Gude 11,200,000. The increase since 1872 has been about 5 per cent. but varies much in different districts. The grand total for the Punjab is 22,640,403, of whom nearly 10,000,000 are British subjects, and the remainder sub-jects of the native States. The increase since 1808 is about 6% per cent. -The Rev. R. H. Smith, a Methodist, of British Columbia, refrained formany years from preach-ing the doctrine of eternal punishment. Being at last driven to a statement of his views on that subject he

leclared that he no longer believed that God would ever

torture any human being. He has left the Methodist Church, of course, and nearly his entire congregation have gone with him. At Simpsonville, Ky., a paster was qually successful in leading his people to accompany im in a change of creed, but in this case the change was m Unitarianism to Presbyterian -The censorship exercised on the foreign orrespondents in St. Petersburg during the recent Ni-llist trial was not nearly so severe as usual. Among other things, however, they were not allowed to publish he opening sentences of Jehahoff's speech. "I am not an anarchist," he said. "I allow the necessity of a Gov Government must be for the people, and not the people for the Government. I demand for the people freedom

and representation, freedom of the press, and freedor speech; and I further demand the land for the people whom it of right belongs." -It has been decided by the imperial auorities at Berlin to issue orders for the immediate con-rection of the long contemplated Hohengollern Mauso um on that part of the Domplatz abutting upon the left pank of the Spree, which is known to the inhabitants of the German capital as the "Campo Santo." As soon as he mausoleum itself shall be completed all the coffin w lying in the vaults of the Domkirche, and contain ing the mertal remains of numerous Brandenburg Elec-tors, Prussian Kings, and Hohenzollern Princes, will be removed from their present resting place and deposited

n niches in the new repository. -Sophie Perowskaia, the young woman who was executed for complicity in the murder of the Czar, was near being the daughter-in-law of Mouraiwoff. the man of the Poinsh atroctiles of nineteen years a flor family intended her to be the wife of Constant the General's son. She had a Polish governos with sal her against him, and prepared her mind for the recep-tion of Socialist doctrines by demunications of Russian officialism and of the court. She toother beauty in her peregrinations and stormy adventures. The law officer who interrogated her and prepared the indictment was

Constantine Mouraiwieff, her first lover -The Russian papers contain some furwere recently executed. On the way from the Howe of D tention, where tea had first been served to them, right up to the place of execution, a drain and file hand played all the time behind the two tambrils, so that the remarks which are reported to have been often made by at least one of the prisoners to the crowds on the road must have een completely inaudible. Micharlof is said to have owed his head toward the crowd several times. The same rathe of drinns, without the files was kept up round the scaffold during the execution.

-The extraordinary increase in the repts of the French radways in 1980 is naturally the just of sincers rejoining in the newspapers. The aug nistica for that year reached no less a sumbe total receipts were \$45,000,000 frames; in 1878, the Exhibition year, 905 000 000 france; in 1970 the incress was less marked; but last year the amount registered was no less than 1.024,000,000 (rance. The increases wealth of France indicates an amount of pro- pay what bas never been even approached under any other form

- As a man, says Labouetière in the London Took, Lord Beaconsteld had many square quan-when he liked, be could be we agreeable companies. this he seldem cared to be. He noming sales as pretty doils, and paid them exergerated on. One of the greatest of the Whig index each penetrate his policy. She talked long and be You durling," was his only answer. It was a saf riend, and was probably more loved by his jers may of irdinates than is the case with most Ministers.

-The prefect of St. Petersburg, M. Parsmoff, suddenly gave notice, the other day, the Unit would be surrounded by a mining common and 1st entering or having the town soluted to a life of amination. St. Petersburg is chiefly deposited daily supplies of milk butter, and case of peasants who live in the covirous the town awake to find the overshiet to customed ancestories. The peasant potog rigorously examined by the authoraqualit morning the corton was majest mands of the dairyman for passers, I and eggs were, however, as pleased Petershurg. The reason's first deplaced a the newspectate the city which had but -In its lighter branches we have nothing

nethers or the the matter of that, will note to the French feutlisten, to be hange and allering creation a summary of literary, musical, tomatic, and so at goods with the Lauran good to dich up in the Pour ranks, just deceased. We have not y family the French femilial next has a w risks, foams, and searlifes, britistes. yens the spirits if you draw it off the panding an vicinion again the practice

-For the last three thousand wears, it mid, there has about in the phone-like one of Sports a signification, the very some to all found mention in the pages of antique Greek bisterians. It restrait well as of profe, to the unhabitanty, world-wide farms aroundly attracted but tourists from all pasts of Europe, who journ on its vicinity bridge lit me South the Spartan mill, they the effect do sylvan patriarch was initially about cooking their middles meat under the transless, and burned to the ground. efforts made by save it from soon! the Helicine nation is not here.